

JAMES L. WATSON UNITED STATES COURT OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE BUILDING

NOVEMBER 13, 2001.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, from the Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 2841]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2841) to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the “James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

James L. Watson, the nation’s most senior African American federal Judge, was born in Harlem, New York. He served with the Buffalo Soldiers in the 371st Infantry Regiment, 92nd Division in World War II. He was wounded in Italy and returned to the United States decorated with a Purple Heart and the Infantry Combat Badge.

He graduated from New York University in 1947 and from Brooklyn Law School in 1951. Judge Watson was elected to the New York State Senate in 1954. With both of his parents being from Jamaica, in 1962 President Kennedy chose him to accompany Vice President Johnson to the Jamaican Independence celebration. In 1963, Judge Watson was elected to the New York City Civil Court.

President Johnson appointed Judge Watson to what was known as the United States Customs Court and now known as the United States Court of International Trade in 1966. The nine members of the United States Customs Court could be assigned to sit in any Federal District Court in the nation. Because of his previous experience, in his first year on the Federal bench, Judge Watson was appointed to hear cases in California, Oregon, Washington, Atlanta, Tampa, Houston, El Paso, San Antonio and Dallas on civil

and criminal matters. Judge Watson worked to help modernize his court under the Customs Court Act of 1970 and as Chairman of the Court's Rules and Practices Committee he reworked court rules and facilitated the modernization of the court with the introduction of computers.

Judge Watson took senior status in 1991. He passed away in his home in Harlem earlier this year. Judge Watson was a dedicated Federal Judge and an exemplary public servant. This is fitting and proper to designate the Court of International Trade Building in his honor.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of H.R. 2841 is to designate the building at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade."

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

H.R. 2841 designates the building at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade."

HEARINGS AND LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

No hearings were held in conjunction with ordering reported H.R. 2841.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On November 7, 2001, the Full Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 2841, to designate the building at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade" approved November 6, 2001, by the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, by voice vote with a quorum present. There were no recorded votes taken during Committee consideration of H.R. 2841.

ROLLCALL VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, requires each committee report to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each record vote on a motion to report and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, and the names of those members voting for and against. There were no recorded votes taken in connection with ordering H.R. 2841 reported. A motion by Mr. LaTourette to order H.R. 2841 favorably reported to the House was agreed to by voice vote, a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in this report.

COST OF LEGISLATION

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives does not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under sec-

tion 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and is included in the report. Such a cost estimate is included in this report.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee references the report of the Congressional Budget Office below.

2. With respect to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee advises that the bill contains no measure that authorizes funding, so no statement of general performance and objectives for which any measure authorizes funding is required.

3. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for H.R. 2841 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 9, 2001.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
*Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed the following bills, which were ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on November 7, 2001. CBO estimates that their enactment would have no significant impact on the federal budget, and would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. The bills contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. The bills reviewed are:

- H.R. 3093, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 501 Bell Street in Alton, Illinois, as the “William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse;”
- H.R. 2972, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 550 West Fort Street in Boise, Idaho, as the “James A. McClure Federal Building and United States Courthouse;”
- H.R. 2776, a bill to designate buildings 315, 318 and 319 located at the Federal Aviation Administration’s William J. Hughes Technical Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as the “Frank R. Lautenberg Aviation Security Complex;”
- H.R. 2841, a bill to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the “James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building;” and
- S. 378, an act to redesignate the federal building located at 3348 South Kedzie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, as the “Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center.”

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Matthew Pickford.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, committee reports on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the measure. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure finds that Congress has the authority to enact this measure pursuant to its powers granted under Article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. (Public Law 104–4.)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act were created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act. (Public Law 104–1.)